

DOCUMENT 2803

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

18 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 166)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Murder of approximately eighty-nine Filipino citizens near Tugbok, Davao City, Mindanao, P.I., on 14 May 1945.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 11 May 1945, Japanese soldiers rounded up approximately one hundred men, women, and children residents of Tugbok, and, under the guise of taking them to a place of safety, took them to Balingain. Additional people were added to the group until a total of approximately two hundred were at Balingain. On the morning of 14 May 1945, they were divided into two groups, forty in one and one hundred sixty in the other. Suddenly the Japanese who were guarding the smaller group began shooting them. Then the other group was fired upon by their guards. Some of the people were able to run away and escape (R 1, 5, 9). The following afternoon, three of those who escaped returned to the scene of the massacre and counted the bodies of eighty-nine people (R 2, 10). Twenty-two of them were recognized. They also found a fourteen year old girl, who was wounded by a bullet and bayonet thrusts, but she survived. (R 2, 5). It is not known why these people were killed. They were not given a trial (R 10).

On 2 January 1942, a group of fifty Filipinos were gathered together by Japanese soldiers in Barrio Lizada, Toril, Davao. One of the Filipinos named Felino MONTANTE was tied, bayoneted in the face, slapped and kicked until he could hardly stand. He was then led to a nearby bridge by three Japanese. A shot was heard and some other Japanese ran to the bridge and looked over into the water (R 12). In the afternoon, MONTANTE's body was seen in the river with a bullet hole in the back (R 14). MONTANTE was suspected of working against the Japanese (R 12).

tragedy other than information given by a Japanese officer who visited the hospital on Monday, February 16th. He was a Lieutenant. He said it was the Imperial Guards who entered the Hospital first. He spoke very good English. These troops were dressed in tropical green uniforms, steel helmets and usual military equipment. Their uniforms were camouflaged with branches of trees and twigs. Many of them were like walking shrubs. These men were all about 6 feet tall. Most of the Japanese seen later were short in stature, about the 5 foot mark. The Commanding Officer of the hospital, 8 other officers and myself escaped death and injury. The C.O. Colonel J.W. Craven, contacted the enemy after the raid but could not get any satisfaction from them. He pointed to the Red Cross brassards and markings but he was brushed away and no notice taken of him. There did not appear to be any officer in charge of the Japanese.

Towards evening the Japanese mustered all patients who were on the ground floor, also a few staff and marched them off to the rear of the hospital. They numbered 183. Many of the patients were in pyjamas, many without footwear, some on crutches, others with limbs in plaster, heads bandaged, etc. Only two of these men were seen again. They escaped from custody during an artillery bombardment, and returned to the hospital. These men reported the terrible screams of the men. They were evidently bayoneted on Sunday, February 15th. One Japanese was seen wiping the blood off his bayonet. Later on, enquiries were made as to the welfare of the men, but the Japanese replied that they did not have any prisoners of war. A few days later a Japanese officer told the C.O. that our men had been buried in shell holes, with Japanese dead, about half a mile to the rear of the hospital. The total killed and believed dead as a result of the raid is 323, of whom 230 were patients. The R.A.M.C. lost 47% of the medical personnel and 55% of the officers on the staff.

Late on Sunday, February 15th, and on Monday, February 16th, a different type of Japanese entered the hospital. This crowd forcibly looted everybody of anything of value, such as watches, fountain pens, rings, cigarette cases, trinkets, money, etc. These articles were never returned. The store rooms were wrecked and food carried off by the case. The pack store where patients' personal belongings are stored was entered - clothing, footwear, etc. was carried off. They even used this store, which was in the centre of the hospital, as a latrine, completely fouling it.

I was a prisoner of war for three and a half years in four camps on Singapore Island. I saw plenty of face slapping and hitting with sticks, pieces of wood and iron, but no actual killings during the whole period. I lost four stone over the three and a half years. [No recognition whatever was accorded me as representative of the Red Cross Society.

Evidentiary document No. 5052B.

3.

[Application was made repeatedly for some consideration to Red Cross personnel, but this was refused on each occasion.]

SWORN at Melbourne in the)
State of Victoria this the) (Signed) F.C. STUART.
27th day of September 1946)

Before me

(Signed) FLORENCE B. SUHR, J.P.
Central Bailiwick.

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EX 1406

No 1

太平洋方面合衆国陸軍總司令部 戦争犯罪支部

五五五五 昭和三十三年五月十日

檢察部宛 報告書 (報告第二十六号)

戦争犯罪支部 執行 ^{行政官署名} 行政官署名

五五五五 昭和三十三年五月十四日 於マニラ島 / MINDANAO /
ダバオ市 / DAVAO City / タグボク / TUGBOK / 附近 於マニラ島
人市民約十九名殺害ニ関スル件

II 證據、概要

五五五五 昭和三十三年五月十四日 日本兵タグボク / TUGBOK / 居住ノ男女
及兒童等約百名ヲ拘集シ安全地帯ニ彼等ヲ集メテ殺害スル
ニ付 / BALINGAIN / ニ送リテ行ク。 ^{バライガン} 於マニラ島
ガ合計約二百名ニ上ルモ更ニ外ノ人々が加ヘラレタ。

五五五五 昭和三十三年五月十四日 朝彼等ヲ一國ノ四十名他ノ百六十名ニ分
令割テシタ。小人數ノ國ヲ監視セル日本兵達ガ突然彼等ヲ射撃スル
始メタ。スルモ他ノ國モ彼等ヲ監視兵ニヨリテ殺害サレタ。
是等ノ人々ノ内家に在リテ脱走スルコトが出来タ。 (報告二五)

翌日、午後脱出シタ内ノ三名が虐殺現場ニ引キ及ビテ来テ十九名、
人々ノ死体ヲ數エタ。 (報告二十六)

其中二十三名ハ識別シ得タ。彼等ハ亦十四名ノ少女ガ小銃、彈皮銃
劍ニヨリ數箇所ノ創傷ヲ受ケテ居タガ然レモ少女ハマダ生命ヲトモ
ニ居タ。 (報告二五)

どうシテ此等ノ人々が殺サレタカ理由ハ知レコトが出来テ、彼等ハ公正ナル
裁判ニ付タラシカ。 (報告二六)

